None want a place for all their center found,
Hung to the goddeſs, and *cohet'd* around;
Not cloſer, orb in orb conglob'd, are ſeen
The buzzing bees about their duſky queen. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the order of diſcourſe.
3. To ſuit; to fit; to be fitted to.
Had time *cohet'd* with place, or place with wiſhing. *Shakeſ.*
4. To agree.

COHE'RENCE. } COHE'RENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*cohærentia*, Latin.]

1. That ſtate of bodies in which their parts are joined together, from what cauſe ſoever it proceeds, ſo that they reſiſt diviſion and ſeparation; nor can be ſeparated by the ſame force by which they might be ſimply moved, or being only laid upon one another, might be parted again. *Quincy.*
The weight or preſſure of the air will not explain, nor can be a cauſe of the *coherence* of the particles of air themſelves. *Locke.*
Matter is either fluid or ſolid; words that may comprehend the middle degrees between extreme fixedneſs and *coherency*, and the moſt rapid inteſtine motion. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another.
It ſhall be no trouble to find each controverſy's reſting place, and the *coherence* it hath with things, either on which it dependeth, or which depend on it. *Hooker, Preface.*
Why between ſermons and faith ſhould there be ordinarily that *coherence*, which cauſes have with their uſual effects? *Hooker.*
3. The texture of a diſcourſe, by which one part follows another regularly and naturally.
4. Conſiſtency in reaſoning, or relating, ſo that one part of the diſcourſe does not deſtroy or contradict the reſt.
Coherence of diſcourſe, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, are moſt eminently to be found in him. *Locke's Preface to St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

COHE'RENT. *adj.* [*cohærens*, Latin.]

1. Sticking together, ſo as to reſiſt ſeparation.
By coagulating and diluting, that is, making their parts more or leſs *coherent*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
Where all muſt full, or not *coherent* be;
And all that riſes, riſe in due degree. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*
2. Suitable to ſomething elſe; regularly adapted.
Inſtruct my daughter,
That time and place, with this deceit ſo lawful,
May prove *coherent*. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*
3. Conſiſtent; not contradictory to itſelf.
A *coherent* thinker, and a ſtrict reaſoner, is not to be made at once by a ſet of rules. *Watts's Logick.*

COHE'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *cohere*.]

1. The act of ſticking together.
Hard particles, heaped together, touch in a few points, and muſt be ſeparable by leſs force than breaks a ſolid particle, whoſe parts touch in all the ſpace between them, without any pores or interſtices to weaken their *cohesion*. *Newton's Opt.*
Solids and fluids differ in the degree of *cohesion*, which, being increaſed, turns a fluid into a ſolid. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*
2. The ſtate of union or inſeparability.
What cauſe of their *coheſion* can you find?
What props ſupport, what chains the fabrick bind. *Blackm.*
3. Connection; dependence.
In their tender years, ideas that have no natural *coheſion*, come to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

COHE'SIVE. *adj.* [from *cohere*.] That has the power of ſticking to another, and of reſiſting ſeparation.

COHE'SIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *coheſive*.] The quality of being coheſive; the quality of reſiſting ſeparation.

To COHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*cohibeo*, Lat.] To reſtrain; to hinder. *Dict.*

To COHOBATE. *v. a.* To pour the diſtilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and diſtill it again.
The juices of an animal body are, as it were, *cohobated*, being excreted and admitted again into the blood with the freſh aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

COHOBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cohobate*.] A returning any diſtilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from, or upon freſh ingredients of the ſame kind, to have it the more impregnated with their virtues. *Quincy.*
Cohobation is the pouring the liquor diſtilled from any thing back upon the remaining matter, and diſtilling it again. *Locke.*
This oil, dulcified by *cohobation* with an aromatized ſpirit, is of uſe to reſtore the digeſtive faculty. *Grew's Muſæum.*

COHORT. *n. ſ.* [*cohors*, Latin.]

1. A troop of ſoldiers in the Roman armies, containing about five hundred foot.
The Romans levied as many *cohorts*, companies, and enſigns from hence as from any of their provinces. *Camden.*
2. In poetical language, a body of warriours.
Th' arch-angelic pow'r prepar'd
For ſwift deſcent; with him the *cohort* bright
Of watchful cherubim. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 127.
Here Churchill, not ſo prompt
To vaunt as fight, his hardy *cohorts* join'd
With Eugene. *Philips's Blenheim.*

COHORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*cohortatio*, Latin.] Encouragement by words; incitement. *Dict.*

COIF. *n. ſ.* [*coeffe*, French, from *cofea*, for *cucufa*, low Latin.] The head-dreſs; a lady's cap; the ſerjeant's cap.
The judges of the four circuits in Wales, although they are not of the firſt magnitude, nor need be of the degree of the *coif*, yet are they conſiderable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
No leſs a man than a brother of the *coif* began his ſuit, before he had been a twelvemonth at the Temple. *Addiſ. Spect.*

CO'IFED. *adj.* [from *coif*.] Wearing a coif.

CO'IFFURE. *n. ſ.* [*coeffure*, French.] Head-dreſs.
I am highly pleaſed with the *coiffure* now in faſhion, and think it ſhews the good ſenſe of the valuable part of the ſex. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 98.

COIGNE. *n. ſ.* [An Iriſh term, as it ſeems.]
Fitz Thomas of Deſmond began that extortion of *coigne* and livery, and pay; that is, he and his army took horſe-meat and man's-meat, and money, at pleaſure. *Davies on Irel.*

COIGNE. n. ſ. [French.]

1. A corner.
2. A wooden wedge uſed by printers.

To COIL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, French.] To gather into a narrow compaſs; as to coil a rope, to wind it in a ring.
The lurking particles of air ſo expanding themſelves, muſt neceſſarily plump out the ſides of the bladder, and ſo keep them turgid, until the preſſure of the air, that at firſt *coiled* them, be re-admitted to do the ſame thing again. *Boyle.*

COIL. *n. ſ.* [*kolleren*, Germ.]

1. Tumult; turmoil; buſtle; ſtir; hurry; confuſion.
Who was ſo firm, ſo conſtant, that this *coil*
Would not infect his reaſon. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
You, miſtreſs, all this *coil* is 'long of you. *Shakeſpeare.*
In that ſleep of death what dreams may come,
When we have ſhuffled off this mortal *coil*,
Muſt give us pauſe. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
2. A rope wound into a ring.

COIN. *n. ſ.* [*coigne*, French.] A corner; any thing ſtanding out angularly; a ſquare brick cut diagonally; called often *quoin*, or *quine*.
No jutting frieze,
Buttrice, nor *coigne* of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
See you yond' *coin* o' th' capitol, yond' corner ſtone? *Shakeſ.*

COIN. *n. ſ.* [by ſome imagined to come from *cuneus*, a wedge, becauſe metal is cut in wedges to be coined.]

1. Money ſtamped with a legal impreſſion.
He gave Dametas a good ſum of gold in ready *coin*, which Menalcas had bequeathed. *Sidney, b.* i.
You have made
Your holy hat be ſtamp'd on the king's *coin*. *Shak. H.* VIII.
I cannot tell how the poets will ſucceed in the explication of *coins*, to which they are generally very great ſtrangers. *Addiſ.*
She now contracts her vaſt deſign,
And all her triumphs ſhrink into a *coin*. *Pope.*
2. Payment of any kind.
The loſs of preſent advantage to fleſh and blood, is repaid in a nobler *coin*. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To COIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mint or ſtamp metals for money.
They cannot touch me for *coining*: I am the king himſelf. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
They never put in practice a thing ſo neceſſary as *coined* money is. *Peacham of Antiquities.*
Tenants cannot *coin* rent juſt at quarter-day, but muſt gather it by degrees. *Locke.*
Can we be ſure that this medal was really *coined* by an artificer, or is but a product of the ſoil from whence it was taken. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. To make or forge any thing, in an ill ſenſe.
My lungs
Coin words 'till their decay, againſt thoſe meaſles,
Which we diſdain ſhould tetter us. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Never *coin* a formal lye on't,
To make the knight o'ercome the giant. *Hudibras, p.* i.
Thoſe motives induced Virgil to *coin* his fable. *Dryden.*
Some tale, ſome new pretence, he daily *coin'd*,
To ſooth his ſiſter, and delude her mind. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*
A term is *coined* to make the conveyance eaſy. *Atterbury.*

CO'INAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *coin*.]

1. The act or practice of coining money.
The care of the *coinage* was committed to the inferior magiſtrates; and I don't find that they had a publick trial as we ſolemnly practiſe in this country. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Coin; money; ſtamped and legitimated metal.
This is conceived to be a *coinage* of ſome Jews, in deriſion of Chriſtians, who firſt began that portrait. *Brown.*
3. The charges of coining money.
4. Forgery; invention.
This is the very *coinage* of your brain;

This bodileſs creation ecſtacy
Is very cunning in. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

To COINCI'DE. *v. n.* [*coincido*, Latin.]

1. To fall upon the ſame point; to meet in the ſame point.
If the equator and ecliptick had *coincided*, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth quite uſeleſs. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
2. To concur; to be conſiſtent with.
The rules of right judgment, and of good ratiocination, often *coincide* with each other. *Watts's Logick.*

COI'NCIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *coincide*.]

1. The ſtate of ſeveral bodies, or lines, falling upon the ſame point.
An univerſal equilibrium, ariſing from the *coincidence* of infinite centers, can never be naturally acquired. *Bentley's Serm.*
2. Concurrence; conſiſtency; tendency of many things to the ſame end.
The very concurrence and *coincidence* of ſo many evidences that contribute to the proof, carries with it a great weight. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
3. It is followed by *with*.
The *coincidence* of the planes of this rotation *with* one another, and with the plane of the ecliptick, is very near the truth. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

COI'NCIDENT. *adj.* [from *coincide*.]

1. Falling upon the ſame point.
Theſe circles I viewed through a priſm; and as I went from them, they came nearer and nearer together, and at length became *coincident*. *Newt. Opt.*
2. Concurrent; conſiſtent; equivalent; tantamount.
Chriſtianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly ſuitable to and *coincident* with the ruling principles of a virtuous and well inclined man. *South's Sermons.*
Theſe words of our apoſtle are exactly *coincident* with that controverted paſſage in his diſcourſe to the Athenians. *Bentley.*

COINDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *indico*, Latin.] Many ſymptoms, betokening the ſame cauſe.

CO'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *coin*.]

1. A maker of money; a minter; a ſtamper of coin.
My father was I know not where
When I was ſtamp: ſome *coiner* with his tools
Made me a counterfeit. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
It is eaſy to find deſigns that never entered into the thoughts of the ſculptor or the *coiner*. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*
There are only two patents referred to, both leſs advantageous to the *coiner* than this of Wood. *Swift.*
2. A counterfeiter of the king's ſtamp; a maker of baſe money.
3. An inventor.
Dionyſius, a Greek *coiner* of etymologies, is commended by Athenæus. *Camden's Remains.*

To COJO'IN. *v. n.* [*conjungo*, Lat.] To join with another in the ſame office.
Thou may'ſt *cojoin* with ſomething, and thou doſt,
And that beyond commiſſion. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

CO'ISTRIL. *n. ſ.* A coward cock; a runaway.
He's a coward and a *coiſtril*, that will not drink to my niece. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

COIT. *n. ſ.* [*hote*, a die, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. See QUOIT.
The time they wear out at *coits*, kayles, or the like idle exerciſes. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

COI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*coitio*, Latin.]

1. Copulation; the act of generation.
I cannot but admire that philoſophers ſhould imagine frogs to fall from the clouds, conſidering how openly they act their *coition*, produce ſpawn, tadpoles and frogs. *Ray on Creation.*
He is not made productive of his kind, but by *coition* with a female. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* i. *ſ.* 25.
2. The act by which two bodies come together.
By Gilbertus this motion is termed *coition*, not made by any faculty attractive of one, but a ſyndrome and concourſe of each. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 3.

COKE. *n. ſ.* [Perhaps from *coquo*, *Skinner*.] Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders; as charcoal is made with wood. It is frequently uſed in drying malt.

CO'LANDER. *n. ſ.* [*colo*, to ſtrain, Lat.] A ſieve either of hair, twigs or metal, through which a mixture to be ſeparated is poured, and which retains the thicker parts.
Take a thick woven ſieve *colander*,
Through which the preſſed wines are ſtrained clear. *May.*
All the viſcera of the body are but as ſo many *colanders* to ſeparate ſeveral juices from the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*
The brains from noſe and mouth, and either ear,
Came iſſuing forth, as through a *colander*
The curdled milk. *Dryden.*

COLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *colo*, Lat.] The art of ſiltering or ſtraining.

CO'LATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *colo*, Latin.]

1. The art of ſtraining; ſiltration.
2. The matter ſtrained.

CO'LBERTINE. *n. ſ.* A kind of lace worn by women.
Go, hang out an old priſoneer gorget, with a yard of yellow *colbertine* again. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

CO'LCOTHAR. *n. ſ.* A term in chymiſtry.
Colcothar is the dry ſubſtance which remains after diſtillation, but commonly meant of the caput mortuum of vitriol. *Quincy.*
Colcothar, or vitriol burnt, though unto a redneſs, containing the fixed ſalt, will make good ink. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

COLD. *adj.* [colb, Saxon; *kalt*, German.]

1. Not hot; not warm; gelid; without warmth; without heat.
The diet in the ſtate of manhood ought to be ſolid; and their chief drink water *cold*, becauſe in ſuch a ſtate it has its own natural ſpirit. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
2. Chill; ſhivering; having ſenſe of cold.
O noble Engliſh, that could entertain,
With half their force, the full power of France;
And let another half ſtand laughing by,
All out of work, and *cold* for action. *Shakeſ. Henry* V.
3. Having cold qualities; not volatile; not acrid.
Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the ſun than the hot herbs; as a *cold* hand will ſooner find a little warmth than an hot. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 577.
4. Unaffected; frigid; without paſſion; without zeal; without concern; unactive; unconcerned.
There ſprung up one kind of men, with whoſe zeal and forwardneſs the reſt being compared, were thought to be marvellous *cold* and dull. *Hooker, Preface, ſ.* 8.
Infinite ſhall be made *cold* in religion, by your example, that never were hurt by reading books. *Ascham's Schoolmaſter.*
Temp'rately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redreſs.——Sir, theſe *cold* ways,
That ſeem like prudent helps, are very poiſonous. *Shakeſp.*
New dated letters theſe,
Their *cold* intent, tenour and ſubſtance thus;
Here doth he with his perſon, and his power,
The which he could not levy. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.
We ſhould not, when the blood was *cold*, have threatned
Our priſoners with the ſword. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
To ſee a world in flames, and an hoſt of angels in the clouds, one muſt be much of a ſtoick to be a *cold* and unconcerned ſpectator. *Burnet's Preface to the Theory of the Earth.*
No drum or trumpet needs
T' inſpire the coward, or to warm the *cold*,
His voice, his ſole appearance, makes them bold. *Dryden.*
O, thou haſt touch'd me with thy ſacred theme,
And my *cold* heart is kindled at thy flame. *Rowe.*
A man muſt be of a very *cold* or degenerate temper, whoſe heart doth not burn within him in the midſt of praiſe and adoration. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 49.
5. Unaffecting; unable to move the paſſions.
The rabble are pleaſed at the firſt entry of a diſguiſe; but the jeſt grows *cold* even with them too, when it comes on in a ſecond ſcene. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*
6. Reſerved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial; not friendly.
Let his knights have *colder* looks
Among you. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
The commiſſioners grew more reſerved and *colder* towards each other. *Clarendon, b.* viii.
7. Chaſte.
You may
Convey your pleaſures in a ſpacious plenty,
And yet ſeem *cold*, the time you may ſo hoodwink:
We've willing dames enough. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
8. Not welcome; not received with kindneſs or warmth of affection.
My maſter's ſuit will be but *cold*,
Since ſhe reſpects my miſtreſs' love. *Sh. Two Gent. of Verona.*
9. Not haſty; not violent.
10. Not affecting the ſcent ſtrongly.
She made it good
At the hedge corner, in the *coldeſt* fault. *Shakeſpeare.*
11. Not having the ſcent ſtrongly affected.
Smell this buſineſs with a ſenſe as *cold*
As is a dead man's noſe. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

COLD. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The cauſe of the ſenſation of cold; the privation of heat; the figorifick power.
Fair lined ſlippers for the *cold*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Heat and *cold* are nature's two hands, whereby ſhe chiefly worketh: and heat we have in readineſs, in reſpect of the fire; but for *cold* we muſt ſtay 'till it cometh, or ſeek it in deep caves, or high mountains; and when all is done, we cannot obtain it in any great degree. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 69.
2. The ſenſation of cold; coldneſs; chilneſs.
When ſhe ſaw her lord prepar'd to part,
A deadly *cold* ran ſhiv'ring to her heart. *Dryden's Fables.*
3. A diſeaſe cauſed by cold; the obſtruction of perſpiration.
What diſeaſe haſt thou?——
A whorſon *cold*, ſir; a cough. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* 2.

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